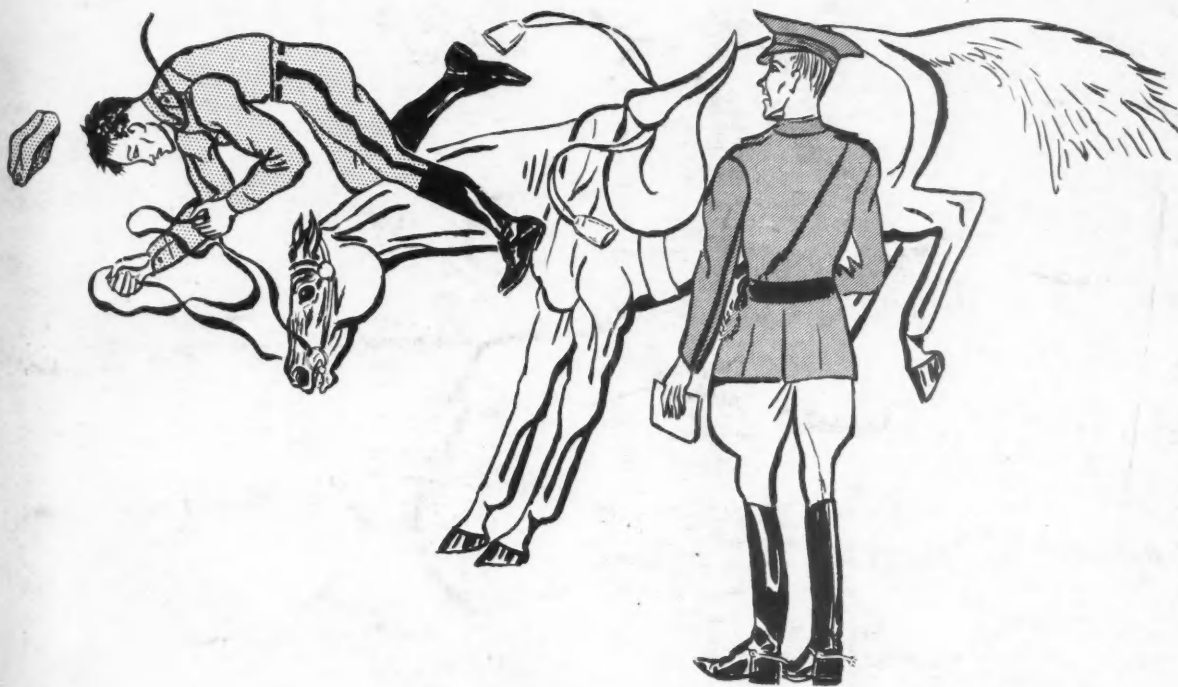


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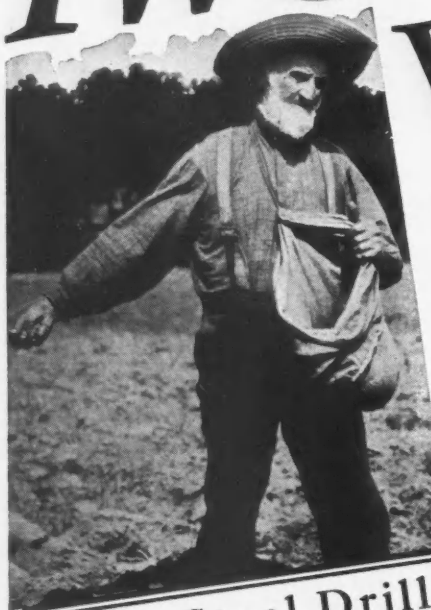
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MARCH, 1939

Volume XXXVI

Number 6

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Incorporated 1914

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Associated

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Contents

Cover	Herbert Schiffer
I Saw England	97
Giants	98
What About Beef Cattle?	99
Home Ec Doings	100
Oscar	101
Campus Countryman	102, 103
Former Student Notes	104, 105, 106

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I Saw England

By "Jim" Pender '39

MY first impression of the English was that they were a people who loved to grow things. Every front yard in the suburbs of Southampton has its flower garden, or that lacking, in the less citified sections, its vegetable garden. Not an empty lot was there that didn't have something planted and flourishing. This same condition prevailed in the rest of England which I visited.

On the bus ride from Southampton to Oxford we saw an unusual sight. Wheat field after wheat field, some of them as large as twenty acres, were red with an undergrowth of poppies, almost as numerous as the wheat itself. The poppies creep in, seed themselves before the wheat is harvested, and make themselves impossible to eliminate. I asked if they robbed the wheat of moisture and food, but a native explained that the poppies took little food, and as for water, it rained on the average of once every three days! Most of the English wheat grown is of the beardless type.

Harvesting of the wheat is one of the country sports in England. The binder is driven around the field at the margin, and works its way by smaller and smaller circuits toward the center of the field. When the field is little more than half cut the neighbors gather and set up the shocks. As the area of standing wheat grows smaller and smaller, the men gather in a circle around the place with clubs in hand and numerous dogs, ready and waiting. Soon a flash is seen, and a brown and grey rabbit comes bounding out. A well directed smash of the club in someone's hand, and the rabbit lays still. Soon several more dart out. Those that aren't clubbed to death are easily caught by the dogs. The purpose of the above, besides sport, is to get rabbit pie and to clear the field of a pest. Rabbits are said to destroy several hundred thousand pounds worth of produce in England every year, and one of the evening practices is to run over them with one's auto.

AN ever-present sight on the English landscape is the flock of sheep grazing contentedly on the hillside. Sheep raising is one of the biggest English industries, and another, dependent upon it, is the manufacturing of woollen goods. In the northern part of the country and in

Scotland it is at its best.

One day I climbed up to the peak of the second highest English mountain, Helvellyn, and found a large flock of sheep scattered all over the slopes. Later, I heard someone whistling in the valley. I looked around and saw in the distance a tiny group of figures moving up the mountain. In another twenty minutes I could see that the moving figures were sheep in a flock of four or five hundred. Two shepherds and five dogs were herding them. The dogs were directed entirely by whistle, and rounded up the scattered sheep in the surrounding area and drove them into the main flock. The dogs were



directed even from a distance of half a mile, when the dog and the sheep could hardly be seen by the shepherd. But the dogs obeyed perfectly, and were so cognizant of what was happening that they needed no direction most of the time. The life of a shepherd would be no fun without his dogs in the great unfenced regions of the north. As the flock moved toward us, it grew larger by several hundred, due to the additions from time to time.

I asked the shepherd why they were rounding up the sheep, and was told it was to inspect them and move them over to the other side of the mountain. There were several sheep in the flock that had missed the spring shearing. The shepherd had his shears in hand, pointed to the sheep he wanted, and the understanding dogs did the rest. While three of the dogs kept the flock intact by continuous circling, two others made the sheep shift around

until the one they wanted was near the edge. The two dogs made a rush and hazed the sheep toward the shepherd, who stood with his feet spread. The dogs drove the sheep between the shepherd's legs, where it was caught with no effort of the shepherd except to clamp his knees together. The sheep, shaggy and dirty, was sheared in something less than two minutes, so expert was the shepherd.

NOT long after that, I had occasion to see the sheep dog trials in Rydal. This was truly remarkable. The dogs, directed entirely by whistle and their own intelligence, must put the sheep through a certain course of fences and gates and pens. The dogs work separately and in pairs, and show remarkable ability. I inquired about the dogs and was told that they had been used in working on sheep for so many generations that they knew instinctively what to do. The average sheep dog of that section needs a training course of only two weeks to become dependable. A bright dog needs less time than that.

LOOKING further at English agriculture, we note the dairy industry. England drinks a great deal of milk, and raises most of it in her own country. But in the north the dairies take a different turn. According to one farmer, the markets are so far away from many of the farms in the section, and the railroads are so inaccessible and expensive, that most of the milk is turned into butter and cheese locally and shipped to market in that form.

The English breakfast consists of hot milk, enormous slabs of toast, marmalade, bacon, and eggs, with an occasional fried tomato. I have seen the wheat they used for the bread, and the pigs they got the bacon from, but what of the rest of the necessary provender? Where did it come from?

The oranges, as well as the many apples and other fruits, come from the English colonies in South Africa. Many of the best apples are grown in Devon, however. But it remained a great mystery to me where the eggs came from, since I didn't see a large poultry farm in the whole of my travels. As for the tomatoes, the English version of a tomato is an anemic pink sphere about two inches in diameter. I asked why they didn't grow any bigger, and the man I

Continued on Page 105

Giants

By "Doc" Abraham '39

"MOTHER, where's granddaddy's gout medicine?" asks a young boy frantically searching through the medicine cabinet. That gout medicine to which the boy is referring is colchicine, Little Chester just read that this strange drug has the ability to cause plants to increase in size four to five times their normal size.

Dr. Nebel of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, has done considerable work with this new drug on plants and his results may cast a new light on the field of plant breeding.

To understand the role colchicine plays in producing giant plants, a little understanding of plant cell structure seems necessary. We know that all plants are made up of cells. If we look at these cells through a microscope we see a nucleus, the main constituents of which are chromosomes. These chromosomes appear to be tiny "sausages" of granular cell structure called protoplasm and are constant in form and number. We might well imagine these chromosomes as containing central threads on a string. Plant breeders tell us that these chromosomes which contain the physical factors responsible for the basic laws of inheritance. It is these chromosomes which are affected by the influence of the drug colchicine.

Whenever live plant cells capable of dividing are immersed in a solution containing .01 to 1 per cent of colchicine by weight, there will be caused major accidents to the chromosome mechanism, yet at the same time the cells will not be killed. In the chromosome division process, the drug will not allow the newly formed "daughter" chromosomes to move apart. Instead it causes the new chromosomes to double up, or rather, group together. This phenomenon of doubling the chromosomes is the ultimate interest of plant hybridizers, since it brings about greater size in plants. Already at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, scientists have used colchicine to double the number of chromosomes in plants and as a result giant plants of marigold, petunia, tomato, snapdragons, and pinks have been obtained. The giant forms of Guinea Gold Marigold are of immediate economic importance. Experimental work is being conducted on

grapes, potatoes, and other horticultural crops at the Geneva Station and much valuable information has been secured concerning the use of colchicine.

Mr. W. S. Johnstone, a graduate student at Cornell, is attempting to produce fertile potato blossoms by using colchicine. Since potato blossoms are usually sterile, the drug may in time come to enable farmers to plant potatoes which will set seed. Another practical problem



being worked out by the Plant Breeding department is getting allied plants to cross more freely. We know that two closely related species of plants with an unequal number of chromosomes ordinarily do not cross. It has been found that if the chromosome number is doubled in the plant having the fewest, the two species will cross readily.

This will be an important tool for the plant breeder to produce a plant with some desired characteristic. For example, if one plant is resistant to thrip infestation, yet will not cross with a closely related species due to its lower chromosome number, it can be made to cross readily by applying the chromosome-increasing colchicine. Thus, the result will be a thrip resistant plant with all its other characteristics which the breeder wished to have maintained.

The phenomenon of artificially causing chromosomes to double has been observed earlier by students of cell structure, who have been using heat, narcotics, and other agents. Here at Cornell, Professor Randolph, by using heating elements wrapped around rye spikelets, has induced chromosome doubling and as a result, has

produced a "double-rosen" rye, the value of which may be promising. It seems however, that colchicine is more effective in causing the chromosome change in plants than is heat or narcotics.

The technique involved in applying colchicine varies with the investigators. Chromosomes have been made to double by covering the tip of plants with an agar solution of colchicine. Another method is to use a capillary string, one end of which is immersed in a bottle of the solution and the other end wrapped around the plant buds to be treated. Colchicine may also be painted on axillary buds of older plants, or on the young central bud of seedlings in the cotyledon stage. Seeds may be treated but the useful concentrations have not been, as yet, determined by the investigators.

PLANTS having tissue with twice the number of chromosomes as are normally present are said to be polyploid. Polyploid races are physiologically different from their normal ancestors and may be adapted to a greater variety of adverse conditions. Polyploid usually increases the size of cells and it is this gigantism that the flower breeder may be interested in above all. Most cultivated plants are more or less polyploid due to selection and the natural incidence of polyploidy as well. Tulips, roses, cyclamens and especially dahlias and chrysanthemums serve as good examples of polyploid species.

In flower breeding the use of colchicine alone will not solve many problems: its place as yet is with the experienced breeder who has an understanding of chromosome content of the plants with which he is working. Scientists familiar with colchicine feel that it will enable plant breeders to do in ten years, work which would, conservatively, require a hundred years. Dr. Nebel of the Geneva Station feels that soon it will be possible for plant breeders to arrange with State Agriculture Experiment Stations for help necessary in breeding more vigorous plants through colchicine. Thus it may be possible that in plant improvement, colchicine will soon be ready to be taken from the research shelf and put on the extension program where it will become useful, rather than interesting.

What About Beef Cattle ?

By Edward Milanese '40

IF someone asked you if there was a place for beef-cattle in N. Y. State, the chances are ten to one that you would say there wasn't. The general attitude is that New York is interested only in dairy cattle. But, believe it or not, not only is the field wide open, but more and more farmers are "getting wise" to the real possibilities and attractions that beef offers.

We hear many arguments for and against the raising of beef-cattle. Those of the negative ask: How can New York farmers pay for the elaborate barns that the business would require? What about all the feed it would take to get anything to fatten for market? What about a market for beef in New York State? Doesn't New York need to have its farmers devote their time to producing milk and shouldn't it let the West worry about beef? And the beef man fires back: You don't need elaborate barns for beef-cattle, something to keep off the snow and cold damp winds is sufficient. Feed? You don't need any grain for the breeding herd, roughage is enough to take care of the stock that isn't to be fattened. The cheapest hay is suitable. A market? With the demand that the state already shows for eggs and milk produced here, why shouldn't there be a similar demand for New York beef?

Merged with the Louis Fuertes Memorial recently said that New York State produces 50% more fluid milk than the demand actually calls for, with the surplus going into manufactured products like butter and cheese, that have to compete with products from sources outside the State. If we are producing so much milk, and so little beef for our own market, it would seem as though the tables might be turned with beneficial results.

Now there are those who complain that the income from beef is far below that of dairy cattle. The total return is less, but since the outgo is less too, the actual return compares very favorably with the milk income. Low building costs, low feed costs, and the great utilization of cheap pastures make beef costs low. Add to all these advantages the easier labor involved and the business looks mighty appealing. If a farmer wants to get away from being a slave to animals twice a day at chore times,

then beef deserves consideration. Beef-cattle raising hasn't increased 500% in this state, in the last five years for nothing.

THE beef cattle department at Cornell is a live-wire outfit under the able leadership of Professor Hinman. He and his workers are showing that beef-cattle have a place in New York State. One of the most outstanding features of the beef farm are the really excellent pastures. These pastures are nothing more than brush land which was cleared and fertilized with 200 pounds of 16% superphosphate to the acre. Land once given up as not fit for anything, has been made to carry one cow and her calf per acre. Here, in 1938, yearling steers gained over 200 pounds per acre; in 1936, under drought conditions, there was a gain of 135 pounds per acre. The animals are fed no supplement, no extra roughage in the form of hay, and the pastures support the animals through the hot summer months.

But what do these things mean to the New York farmer? They mean that for at least five months of the year, beef-cattle make good gains on pasture alone provided that a few simple management practices are followed. Rotation grazing, mowing weeds, and the addition of superphosphate bring pastures green with clover, that produce beef in a big way. No plowing, no reseeding are necessary. And while the beef is taken from the land, the clover is adding nitrogen as all legumes will.

A TRIP through the Cornell beef-cattle barns is a treat to the eye. There, many champions munch contentedly on their winter silage ration. The University's Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle have distinguished themselves time and again. The black heifer, Eisa Cornell 13th, was the 1938 New York State Fair champion female. Her mother was bred at Cornell, and she too was a champion. Many of the females are called Barbara's because they are descended from a breeding female named Barbara. This grand old lady, who is ten years old and still going "strong," has had no less than 3 champion offspring.

The University's record in the State is very impressive. In the last five years, the department has won

every possible place in the two breeds at some time or other. Out of those five years it has had the champion Hereford steer four times, and in the "off year," it had the champion reserve female. It has had the grand champion Hereford male the last two years. "Betty's Last," made grand champion steer of the whole show in 1938, which was the first time in twenty years a Hereford had done this. Many more championships could be accounted for in both breeds. With such able leadership, New York farmers will go far. The college shows the way to profitable beef production.

A chat with Dr. Hinman is sure to interest one in beef. Recently returned from a survey of the industry in Europe, he says that two things are outstanding over there, the appreciation of the importance of marketing and the appreciation of the value of grass. In Europe, and especially Great Britain the almost direct contact between breeder and consumer benefits both by cutting marketing costs. Dr. Hinman says in regard to marketing in the United States, "How unfair to both producer and consumer, when a product needing only the processing raw beef gets, costs as much to market as it does to produce." He thinks that by using more direct marketing we could make the business much more profitable to the producer, and also more favorable to the consumer.

Dr. Hinman's department is comparatively young but already its achievements are impressive. The splendid work being carried on will do much to make New York State beef conscious.

Bird Collection

The famous Frank S. Wright bird collection, comprising some 6,000 specimens from all parts of the world, and recognized as one of the outstanding private collections in the country has been presented to Cornell University by his daughter, Mrs. Frederic A. Webb of Auburn.

This collection, made by Mr. Wright who died a few weeks ago, will be merged with the Louis Fuertes Memorial collection. The collection is now being moved to Ithaca by truck and will be moved into new show cases which have been ordered for them.

March, 1939

Ho Hummm

Farm and Home Week is over, March is here and spring's on the way. And who will say that they are sorry about any of these things. Editorially, we got lots of sleep Farm and Home Week for the very simple reason that by 7:00 P. M. sleep was all we were capable of. We'll wait till next month to discuss spring, for present weather indicates that spring clothes can wait awhile. Besides if you're at all like us you'll be sneaking into a department store with last year's suit on looking for a blouse that will make you look like Vogue, April 1, 1939.

Looking through the February issue of Forecast, we were surprised by a picture of Cornell coeds. It was an illustration for an article on good grooming by Florence E. Wall, who is a lecturer on cosmetology in the School of Education in New York University. The scene is laid in Mrs. Gladys Butts' Textiles and Clothing I course for freshmen and shows three freshman girls setting the hair of three other freshmen. The picture was taken last year, so if you should happen to look up the picture, don't accuse these girls of still being freshmen.

Having started it last month by mentioning the girls that have home ec teaching jobs, we continue in like manner. Helen Stephenson accepted a position at Sharon Springs soon after we went to press. Charlotte Bowman left for Newark Valley at registration time to take a job there for several months. Alice Pitcher has a new job. She'll be teaching next year at Poland, New York. The most recent one we have heard about is Marjorie Vreeland's job at King Ferry, substituting for the regular home ec teacher.

New Teacher Training Program

While on the subject of teaching, the new program for the preparation of teachers is brought to mind. The new program is designed to increase the capacity of high school teachers. It will lead to a master's degree in education. Students desiring to teach will be rated as regards their fitness at the end of their second, third and fourth years. At the end of the fourth year the student will receive a bachelor's degree in the college in which he has done his work. The qualities on

Home Service Hints

"You can't sell very long to your enemies; you must sell to your friends," said Miss Helen Smith, head of the home service department of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company. Miss Smith talked to the home economics girls in the amphitheatre of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Saturday, February 25, at ten o'clock. She said that the home service department helps the consumer as a friend of the company. Salesmen are most effectively trained to sell cooking appliances by actually cooking. The men who are given a chance to cook take such pride in their achievements that they really help to sell the appliances from the woman's point of view.

It is hoped that the apprenticeship plan for training workers in utilities will soon be put into practice, said Miss Helen Smith. She told the girls what courses would prepare them most effectively for home service work. Of greatest importance, however, are intelligence, a real interest in women and in all people, and a willingness to try new things.



Did You Know That?

Coffee grounds contain an oil which, when treated with strong potash lye, forms a solid soap, scientists have found.

Nuts are a tasty addition to candied sweet potatoes and to stewed dried fruits.

which he will be judged are: general intellectual ability, alertness, general scholarship in specialized field, physical fitness, emotional stability, interest in the work and desirable personal and social qualities. There has been a trend for some years toward the requirement of a master's degree for high school teaching and the Graduate School of Education has instituted the plan here.

First Lady Speaks

This past Farm and Home Week found several of your Countryman reporters at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's short press conference. We found the First Lady charmingly poised and friendly and enjoyed hearing her discuss topics of the day with regards to youth.

In these days of war and national differences, we were anxious to know what ideas Mrs. Roosevelt held on the peace problem. To editors of the "Cornell Daily Sun" who questioned her as to what peace programs America's young people should follow, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed belief in the importance of educational and religious groups as a means of promoting peace relations. "We should learn to live amicably, with one another," she said. "We should learn to solve our problems without the use of force. Then when we have learned to live happily among ourselves, we should apply the same relations to other nations."

The First Lady fervently believes that American problems are world problems and that maintenance of a balance of power between nations is vital to world peace.

We of the "Countryman" wished to know what interested Mrs. Roosevelt especially about Cornell and Farm and Home Week. She replied that being a resident of New York State, she was greatly concerned with things which bore as much importance to the welfare of the state as agriculture and homemaking. So our First Lady of the Land is right there rooting for every farmer and housewife in New York State.

We also learned that Mrs. Roosevelt, though she has little time for outdoor hobbies, considers amateur gardening a very desirable pastime and "very good for the spirit."

One of our midst, a pet enthusiast, no doubt, inquired about the White House dogs. To this, we were surprised to discover that dogs could not stand the excitement of the arriving and departing crowds so no pets romp about the presidential manor.

And then, all to soon, time was up and Mrs. Roosevelt was whisked off to lunch and all the many activities of her two busy days at Cornell.

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Oscar

By Jeanne Perkins '41

OSCAR had given his life for Science. I found him cold and dead, stretched out in a pan of water, and smelling strongly of formaldehyde. Little did I dream that it was the beginning of a beautiful friendship; I picked him from the pan gingerly, by one leg, and carried him to my desk. This was the first of two frog labs in Biology, but I suppose they have changed things since then.

I shudder to think of the cold callousness with which I polished my scalpel and felt the sharp edge. In spite of the myths which are built around the delicacy of women, I wanted to start cutting him open. But the instructor, knowing that it was now or never, made me stop to examine what was on the outside, first. I impatiently noted how the tongue worked, the size, number, and shape of the fingers, and other things which I have forgotten.

Then, disregarding the dissecting instructions, I plunged in, narrowly missing his heart, and ruining the little sac around it. They told me it was the pericardium, but I never saw it at all. I exposed his inner organs, cut away a few lobes of his liver, which was a huge thing, and found many little ducts and cavities. With the aid of the lab manual, I could identify all of them, and some that I failed to find, too. It was that way with the arteries. Oscar had been dead to begin with and his

blood system had been filled with coloring matter, so his veins were supposed to be blue and his arteries red. But his arteries were missing; I looked; I even looked high and low, but they had vanished. The pile of things that I had removed had no arteries in it, for I had made sure of that. Finally, I located some lines which were distinctly yellow, and which seemed to follow the paths of the arteries, according to the manual. I showed them to the instructor, and, after I had given them fancy names, the lab was over.

THEY told us to label our frogs, so we would know them next week. As though I could ever forget Oscar! But I scrawled his name on a white tag, and tied it to one leg. Then I replaced him, somewhat the worse for my operations, in the pan of water.

The next week it rained, as it did almost every week at that time. But that made no difference; I waded up the Home Ec path, around Bailey, stepping around or through the puddles, and up the iron steps and to the lab. I found Oscar, but I hardly recognized him. He had been frozen; his organs were withered and brittle.

I conquered my strong regret, because they were saying something about veins. Luckily, Oscar came through beautifully; the veins were ready and waiting for me. I even found veins in his legs, veins with nice long names which you can find

in the textbook if you care to look.

After I had found some dried yellow tissue that was supposed to be part of the autonomic nervous system (I think), I worked on Oscar's brain. That was a delicate operation, and I felt that I should have started to be a surgeon. Although, due to a slip of the scalpel, I removed an important membrane, I found that Oscar had the making of an intelligent frog. All the brain parts were in their places, but I had to do some more work for myself. After having the work approved, I lifted the brain out and found the optic nerves, neatly crossing, as the book had pointed out. In the course of my explorations, a little piece of glass fell out of Oscar. It was smooth, and shaped like a haliver oil capsule, though much smaller. Someone said it was the lens of his eye.

AT THAT, I felt that I had passed the bounds of friendship, and I began to regret cutting him apart in that manner. I thought of the delicious flies he had probably seen through the lens, which now was just a little pearly thing in my hand. Life must be futile indeed; even Oscar's family had no doubt forgotten his heroic death.

There was little left of poor Oscar, but I put him back into the Potter's field of broken bodies, handed the papers, which he had helped me fill, to the instructor, and left the lab. Oscar had given his life for Science.

Personality?

The Metropolitan Vocational High School in New York City holds out some novel ideas in personality training. They blame most of the failures to obtain good positions on personal faults of the youth of today, and following their practices of the last ten years, are doing everything possible to make the student a social success.

The personality class rooms are made as much as possible like living rooms. Among the varied equipment is a full length mirror, soap, towels, whisk brooms, and everything for table service. Students who do not have an opportunity to be well-groomed at home make use of the whisk brooms and the like at school. Each class meeting is conducted as a social function and each pupil is greeted by

the teacher as if he were the guest.

In other social functions they cooperate with all the other departments of the school. In the classroom, they use the forum method which encourages free discussion. Many of the topics are suggested by the students. Dramatization plays a large part in this class. They dramatize real-life situations such as applying for a job or correct telephone techniques. They also make playlets of social situations such as greeting a friend, formal and informal meals. The dramatizations take about fifteen minutes and those not in the play criticize the proceedings.

They maintain at least one practical application of this personality course which is the reception service. Students meet and greet guests in the hall and take them to reception room,

relieve them of their wraps and take them wherever they wish to go.

Fingerprints

Here's the latest headline "Cornell Students Being Fingerprinted." Alpha Phi Omega, a scouting organization, is conducting a voluntary fingerprinting drive. Forrest L. Griffith, Cornell Chapter Chairman says, "Our goal is 1,000 students in this drive to safeguard civilians by establishing means of identification. Over ten colleges have already participated in the movement." To facilitate fingerprinting, the group plans to visit fraternities and sororities during stated evenings to offer the service. The prints will be filed at the Civil Identification Section of the Department of Justice Building in Washington and will be kept separate from the criminal files.

Professor G. C. Embody Dies

Professor George C. Embody of the department of entomology, the country's outstanding authority on fish culture, died at Daytona Beach on Friday, February 17th while on a leave of absence from the university. Professor Embody was born in Auburn and graduated from Colgate. He obtained his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1910, and was the first teacher of aquiculture in America. At the time of his death he was nearing the completion of a textbook on goldfish propagation which would have been the first book on this subject printed in the English language. He was chief advisor of the State Department of Conservation on matters pertaining to fish and fishing. Funeral services were held in Sage Chapel on Tuesday, February 21.

Third in Texas

The Cornell flower judging team returned from the national flower show in Houston, Texas, with a third place in the intercollegiate judging contest to their credit; Ohio State's team captured first honors and Louisiana State second. In making the trip the team traveled 4563 miles and visited many floral spots of interest enroute.

Freak

Friday, Feb. 24, 1939.

Born: To Mrs. Ewe. A very unusual child. It should have been twins.

Friends of Mrs. Ewe who called to see the new-born infant paused a bit, and made varied comments on the new addition to the population. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that although the child was a lamb, it was far from a perfect lamb. In view of the fact that the baby had eight legs, two complete bodies and one head makes the observations literally true. The baby must have realized the futility of trying to feed two stomachs with only one mouth in these days when so many are finding difficulty feeding just one stomach, so it passed on to the land where milk and honey are so plentiful. Interment will be in the dusty vaults of the veterinary school.

Without any double talk, a ewe on the farm of Mr. William Corrigan gave birth to a lamb of queer parts as indicated. The monstrosity died shortly after birth and will be placed in the collection of freaks in the museum of James Law Hall.

Chip Ahoy!

Reminiscing back again to Farm and Home Week, there were plenty of things flying around in the baseball cage of the Old Armory at that time. And they weren't baseballs, either, but chips of 10-inch logs which yielded to the axes of many muscular young men who sought the honors of the day in the Annual Wood-chopping contest. Archie Lobdell of Livingston Manor won the cup and trophy axe for the second consecutive time. He cut .8 of a second off his own record by cutting through the log in 37.2 seconds.

Donald Nesbitt '40 Wins Eastman Stage

Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week, the Thirtieth Annual Eastman Stage was held in Bailey hall. Topics ranging from "Life in the Dust Bowl" to "An American Boy on a Soviet Farm" made this stage outstanding for its general interest.

First prize of \$100 was won by Donald Nesbitt '40, speaking on "A College Graduate Pitches Hay." He emphasized the importance of both farm experience and college training to any person preparing to do work in an agricultural field, particularly farming. John Niederhauser '39, speaking on his experience working on a Soviet Russia State Farm, won second prize of \$25. The judges were Raymond Cooper, Master of the New York State Grange, Holton V. Noyes, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and W. D. Termohlen, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

2000 Gain

The summary of annual reports from the counties for 1938 show a gain of more than 2000 members in New York State's 4-H clubs; this brings the membership to 30,163.

Club members throughout the state are now engaged in a state wide campaign for fire prevention. In their meetings they plan to make a study of farm fire hazards; at home they will determine what fire hazards are present and try to correct them. By giving close attention to all fire risks and to fire protection, it is hoped that the 4-H boys and girls will help to save thousands of dollars and valuable property that now too often go up in smoke.

Cornell Poultry Club

The Cornell Poultry Club is being formed by a group of students with the help of some faculty members. The club will endeavor to enable the students and faculty to become better acquainted, and will be open to all students who are taking or have taken poultry courses. The upper classmen in the club will act as advisors in helping the underclassmen plan an efficient college career. The members of the club will become better acquainted with new developments in poultry husbandry and poultry research.

The Cornell Poultry club will support and promote the Cornell poultry judging team, and also present an active group during Farm and Home Week.

Robert Ball '39 is general chairman of the planning committee with Mike Stehnach '39 and Merle Robie '39 in charge of publicity, nominations, and bylaws and constitution.

Dr. G. O. Hall, Dr. L. C. Norris, and Professor E. Y. Smith of the poultry department are the faculty committee of the club.

New Equipment

The Dairy department has installed, for laboratory use, a new pasteurizer which heats milk to 160 degrees in two minutes and holds it there for 15 seconds and then cools it to 133 degrees in a very short time.

The department has ordered, for commercial use, an evacuator which attaches to the pasteurizer and puts the freshly pasteurized milk under a vacuum which causes the air to boil out. The air boiling out of the milk cools it and helps to prevent that pasteurized taste which so many people abhor; it also saves the vitamin C and tends to deodorize the milk.

Rice Debate Stage

Monday evening of Farm and Home Week, the annual Rice Debate Stage was held in Warren Hall. Speaking on the question, Resolved: "That a national policy of economic self-sufficiency would be advantageous to American Agriculture", Howard Ringholm '39 won first prize of \$100.00 with a speech discussing the negative side of the question. Chester Curtis '39 speaking on the affirmative side, won second prize of \$25.00.

Dear Dex:

We had a tough time walking through the snow around here a few weeks ago; the snow was piled up waist high all over the campus. They hooked up one of the Farm Practice tractors with a scraper blade to clear paths and drives. Old man weather kept it pretty busy for a week or so; the snow hid the walks as fast as it could clear them.

The morning after the first snow I pulled on a pair of four-buckle overshoes and I was plenty glad I wore them. I had to get up on the hill early that morning and the campus plows and shovels hadn't even dug themselves out yet. That snow was great for junior week; the snow sculpturing went over big this year. Seal and Serpent won the gold cup presented by Balfour with huge "King Winter" on his throne. Thaws have laid the king in his grave, but the mountain of snow upon which he rested still marks his grave.

There were plenty of times when the icy wind was chasing my hat across the quadrangle I wished I were cut in the sunny clime where you are. The cars in our back yard were covered with a mantle of snow for a week; we couldn't tell one from another.

I see Rym Berry has changed his note about our "modern winters"; he said we didn't have winters any more, but now he lays our short winters to the snow plows that dig him out every day so he can get to town. I guess he can't deny that we have as much snow as they had "way back when."

Professors' Doings

Professor Buckman is on Sabbatical leave during the second term and is going to be in Florida for about a month and then is going to Hawaii for a time.

Professor R. W. Cummings is giving the lectures in Agronomy during Professor Buckman's absence.

Professor Van Alstine is back at Cornell after spending his Sabbatical leave in touring the United States, Mexico, Central America, and Cuba.

Professor Muenscher is in Florida on Sabbatical leave and is planning to tour other southern and western states.

Professor Robinson, of the Extension department, and Miss Charlotte Brenan, of the Extension department of Household arts, were married February 8 and are expected to return to Ithaca from Florida about March first.



Top—Florence Dixon, Mary Dodds Bottom—Byron Bookhout, Chester Freeman

Florence Dixon '39

Besides being a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority, Florence is a member of Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Raven and Serpent. In addition to these, she is on the women's editorial board of the Cornell Daily Sun and is active in the Kermis Dramatic Club and in the Cosmopolitan Club. She is also secretary-treasurer of the senior class.

Mary Dodds '39

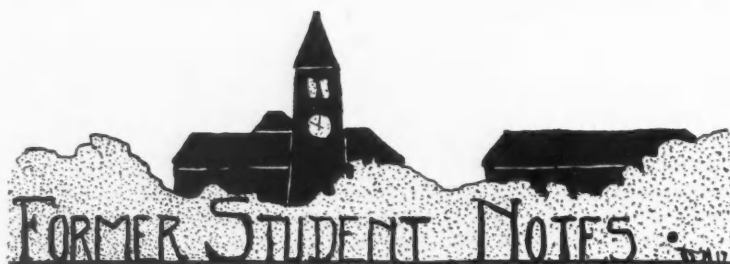
Mary is another of those livewire students who participate in many campus activities, for besides being a member of Mortor Board, Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Raven and Serpent, she is first Vice-president of Women's Self-governing Association and serves on several of its important committees. She rounds out this program by being active in sports and has earned a women's athletic "C"; she is also in the Women's Glee Club.

Byron Bookhout '39

Byron goes in for "presidency" in a big way; he is president of Alpha Gamma Rho, the Cornell chapter of the F.F.A. and Kappa Phi Kappa. He is also active in the Wesley Foundation, 4-H, and Ag-Domecon Council, as well as being a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah and Phi Kappa Phi. He had one of the Danforth Fellowships for the summer of 1938.

Chester Freeman '39

"Chet" is editor of the Countryman (he objected to having his picture in, but the Campus Countryman editors overruled him), president of Alpha Zeta, a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and was the General Chairman of the student committees for Farm and Home Week. In addition to these, he is active in the Cornell Chapter of F.F.A. and is an assistant in the agricultural public speaking department.



'02

C. K. McClelland is Assistant Professor of Agronomy at Univ. of Arkansas and also Assistant Agronomist at the Arkansas Agr. Experimental Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

'10

Harold N. Kutschback of Sherburne, N. Y. received one of the Master Farmer Awards for 1938 that is presented by the American Agriculturist. Kutschback operates a 730 acre farm in Chenango County on which he raises cash crops besides having a large herd of cows and a large flock of hens. His daughter, Dorothy, graduated from Cornell in 1938.

'11

Elizabeth Genung is a member of the Bacteriology Department at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She spent her first term sabbatic leave studying in London, England.

'13

William O. Whitcomb is the seed analyst and inspector at the Montana State Agricultural Experimental Station located at Bozeman, Montana. His address is 309 S. 5th St., Bozeman.

'15

Merton S. Carleton is a sales representative with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in Detroit, Michigan. He lives at 371 South Philip Avenue, Detroit.

Harold M. Stanley is farming at Skaneateles, New York.

'16

Clarence M. Slack, who has served as county agent in Washington County for several years is now taking graduate work in Animal Husbandry at Cornell. His son, Clarence M. Jr., and a daughter, Eleanor, are also students here. Mrs. Slack, (Mary Deibler '17) is keeping the home fires burning at Fort Edward, N. Y., with their other son and daughter.

'17

Newell E. Beers is County Agent of Hand County in South Dakota. His address is Miller, S. D.

Paul S. Connie of Pittsford, N. Y. is farm superintendent of the Clover Heights Farm. He is married and has two children.

Willis E. Knapp is with John Deere

and Company of Moline, Ill. He is now living at Juarez No. 2 Pte., Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

'18

J. Brackin Kirkland since 1931 has been an executive of Boy's Clubs of America, Inc., in New York City, first as director of finance and assistant treasurer and since Feb. 1, as associate director. Mrs. Kirkland is the



former Eleanor M. George '20; they have four children. Mr. Kirkland is at present a candidate for the position of Alumni Trustee of Cornell University.

'19

Hilda J. Moline is teaching at Patterson, N. Y. She writes, "Spent some of my vacation and nearly all of my money in Puerto Rico last summer."

J. Nelson Spaeth is working with the Forestry Department at University of Illinois. His address is New Agricultural Bldg., Urbana, Illinois.

'20

Sidney C. Doolittle is advertising manager for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. He lives at 4713 Keswick Road, Baltimore, Md., and has just bought a farm at Fork, Md.

Edwin M. Prellevitz is Vice-president and Secretary of the Greenwood Nurseries, Inc., of Greenwood, Rhode Island. His address is 243 Post Road, Greenwood.

Benjamin Sacks is sales manager for Vitamol, Inc., New York City. He is married and has one child. His address is 734 East 4th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'22

Charles G. McBride is professor of rural economics at Ohio State University. His address is 1644 Guildford Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Murray Wigsten has a position as rural electrification agent for the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation. In addition he owns and supervises a farm near Poughkeepsie. He has two boys and one girl.

'23

Hoyt S. Ackles is farming at Marietta, N. Y. He has a dairy farm and also produces certified seed.

William H. Davies is teaching vocational agricultural at South Onondaga. He is married and has three daughters.

James I. E. Ilgenfritz is with the Monroe Nursery, I. E. Ilgenfritz and Sons Company, at Monroe, Mich.

Stanley E. Munroe is employed in the Soil Conservation Service and is located at Alexandria, Pa.

Stephen T. Stanton is Vice-principal of Mexico Academy located at Mexico, N. Y.

Kenneth E. Paine is living at 9 Wesleyan Terrace, Shrewsbury, Mass. At present he is fieldman in Worcester county for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. He is married and has a girl now 5 years old.

'24

George F. Brewer is a salesman for the Blanchard Lumber Company, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City. He lives at Prospect Place, Northport, N. Y.

R. S. Hinkle is working with the Pennsylvania Department of Farms and Markets at Harrisburg, Pa. He is supervisor of the Pennsylvania State Egg Laying Contests. He is married and has two children.

Dr. Harry A. Ross married Elizabeth Cook of New York City on January 12. Mrs. Ross is a graduate of DePauw University. Dr. Ross has been for several years chief economist for the Borden Company at 350 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Carl F. Wedell is head of the school of horticulture at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture located at Farmingdale.

'26

Ralph C. Sutliff is now regional supervisor of agricultural education with offices at the State Department of Education in Albany. He lives at Delmar, N. Y.

'27

T. Eldredge LaMont is back at Cornell for a 3 months stay until March 31, when he expects to return to the home farm at Albion. He was called back to the department of agricultural economics and farm management to carry on extension work in land utilization.

'28

Emma B. Gosman is now Mrs. Chaterton; lives at 31 Mead Street, New Canaan, Conn. She was formerly an instructor in large quantity cooking and the restaurant manager at Pratt Institute.

H. Victor Grohmann, partner with William R. Needham '25 in the advertising agency of Needham and Grohmann, lectured recently on "The Procedure of Advertising" before students in Hotel Administration. Grohmann is married and has two children; lives at 494 North Forest Drive, West Englewood, N. J.

John Palmer is working a 200 acre fruit farm at Ontario, N. Y. He states that the farm has been in the family for 70 years.

Cyril G. Small is assistant county agent of Ulster county with offices in Kingston, N. Y. He is married and has a daughter who is now three years old. His address is Port Ewen, N. Y.

'29

Winthrop W. Hamilton is farming near Weedsport. He has served as Supervisor for the Town of Brutus. Winthrop says that the rumor stating that he is married is not true.

'30

James W. Cruikshank is employed at the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans, La. He is associate Forest Economist engaged in the preparation of reports presenting the results of the forest survey in the south which is a part of the nationwide survey of forest resources. He is married and living at 2328 State St., New Orleans, La.

Erma R. Lewis was married last December 21 to Carrol F. Reynolds of Stillwater, Okla. He is reference librarian at the Oklahoma A. & M. College. Mrs. Reynolds is an assistant in institution management at the College. They live at 316½ Knoblock St., Stillwater, Okla.

'31

William J. Koster is at the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque where he is an Assistant Professor in Biology.

Louis C. Maisenhelder is a junior forester in the United States Forest Service, DeSoto National Forest, Miss., working on timber surveys and the preparation of timber management plans. His address is 3316 Eleventh Street, Gulfport, Miss.

Albert A. Warren for the past 3½ years has been Ass't. Soil Conservationist with the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service. His address is R.D.

1, Parkton, Md.

'32

Donald D. Cutler is in the U. S. Forest Service, having been detailed to New England for timber salvage work resulting from the hurricane of September, 1938. He writes, "I do not know how long the detail will last." Frank Tuttle '33 is on the same work in Rhode Island." Cutler's address is General Delivery, William-tic, Conn.

Howard D. Smith is a cattleman on the McDonald Farms in Cortland, N. Y.

Carl E. VanDeman is working in Wilkesboro, N. C. with the Apple Research Laboratory.

Frank T. Vaughn is teaching agriculture at Cazenovia, N. Y. He has one boy. The Vaughns live at 29 Sullivan St., in Cazenovia.

Jerry J. Welch is acting forest ranger on the Biloxi district of the DeSoto National Forest. His address is The U. S. Forest Service, Gulfport, Miss.

'33

William H. Baily is a farm manager for E. H. Baily and Sons, Oxford, Pa. For the last two years he has been at the University of Pennsylvania and intends to complete two more years of the veterinary course in the near future.

Waldo G. Smith is with a reforestation project in the Holly Springs district of the Mississippi National Forests.

'34

Roger W. Cramer of 221 Dearing

Continued from Page 97

questioned didn't know they could be grown any bigger. He was amazed when I told him of the size they reached back home. Another thing that shocked me was the price of the fruit. Instead of selling peaches and pears by the basket, they were sold individually. A common price for a peach is twelve cents with pears slightly less.

I FOUND out plenty about English bacon, I was riding my bicycle in Hampshire County and came across a huge collection of barns and pens. It took me several minutes to realize I was in one of the largest piggeries in England. I hadn't smelled a thing. And no wonder! I was accustomed to think of pigs in terms of mud and garbage and stink. But here there was no garbage, and no mud, and I never smelled a kennel that smelled sweeter.

The pigs never saw mud, since they were brought up in cement pens. I was given a pair of disinfected boots to wear and had to put them on before I was allowed to enter the main barn. In one of these barns, several hundred Chester White boars were kept. Also on the place were three thousand sows and their innumerable small offspring. The man who owned the place was very widely known in England as one who had done much to improve the breed of Chester Whites and pig raising in general. He had runs on the hillside that extended for an enormous distance and penned in thousands of pigs. I noticed a row of cement enclosures, and wandered over and looked into them. The sows and their offspring were kept in these pens, of which there were seventy-six.

I must say a few words about English horses. They are the finest

looking group I have ever seen anywhere, including horse shows. The English farmer takes a genuine pride in his livestock, and they show the care that is given them. In one town in England it is the custom on a horse's birthday, which is celebrated like those of the family, to braid flowers and tassels in his mane and tail, and feed him a cake of oats and have a parade for him, with no work during the day.

I saw little power machinery on the farms. This may be due to the regard of the people for horses, or to the expense of such machinery. Or, it may be because of the heavy taxes on gasoline powered machinery and the high cost of gasoline. There were several types of steam-powered machines used on the farms that I saw, but most of it looked very old.

On the whole, I believe the English are thrifty farmers. They certainly do not waste any land.

Ave., Jamestown, N. Y., is the assistant Agricultural Agent of Chautauqua County, N. Y. On December 8, 1938 he became the father of a daughter.

Everett C. Lattimer has been teaching vocational agriculture since his graduation. He entered the Graduate School of Education in February and is now residing at 400 College Ave., Ithaca.

Garth V. McGregor is operating a poultry farm at Maine, New York.

Phillip Miller and Mrs. Miller (Mildred E. Jayne) '34 have a son, Barr Phillip Miller, born recently at Boenoet, Province of Kisseram, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies. Miller has been in Sumatra with the United States Rubber Company for a year and a half.

'35

Wilfred R. Kelly is working on a dairy farm in Putney, Vermont.

Sybil E. and Herbert K. Paddock announce the birth of a son, Richard Herbert on February seventh. The proud parents live in Camillus, N. Y.

John D. Merchant became 4-H Club Agent in Greene County January 23. He was formerly in Orange County.

Frank A. Ready, Jr. has been appointed manager of the Concourse Plaza Hotel, New York City. He and Mrs. Ready (Evelyn Walker) '36 live at the hotel.

Margaret Sturm of Ithaca and William Conner of Ocean City were married in Sage Chapel Feb. 2, 1939. Mr. Conner is a graduate of Univ. of North Carolina and is at present a student in Hotel Management. They are living at 522 E. State Street, Ithaca.

'36

Lucile B. Case is assistant home demonstration agent in Auburn, with an office at 300 Post Office Building. Her address is 64 Swift Street, Auburn.

Margaret DuMond is now an instructor at Pratt Institute. Her address is 238 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. B. Ketcham is county administrative assistant in Agricultural Conservation for Orange county. He lives at 9 Cortland Place, Middletown, N. Y.

Louise Grant Manley of Ellis Hollow Road and M. Eugene Cravens '37 of Owensboro, Kentucky were married January 28 at the home of the bride. They are living at 112 Tompkins St., Ithaca. Mr. Cravens is an assistant in marketing, department of agricultural economics, at Cornell.

Robert G. Smith married Esther M. Smith of Poughkeepsie on Saturday, February 11. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of Russell Sage College at Troy, Class of '38. They are living in Holley, in Orleans county where Bob is

county 4-H Club agent.

Ruth E. Staley has been transferred from the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, to the dietary staff of Sea View Hospital, Staten Island.

Alden H. Wakeman is a research engineer with the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. He travels extensively and helps work out problems of operation in dairy plants. His address is 1243 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Carl Wigder is teaching vocational agriculture in the Stockbridge Valley Central High School at Munnsville, N. Y.



Helen F. Willerton has a position with the Farm Security Administration in Maryland. Her address is Blue Lantern Inn, Centerville, Maryland.

'37

Marian W. Bellamy is the 4-H Home-making Agent of Oneida County. She resides at 1519 Onedia St., Utica, N. Y.

Orville Engst and Mrs. Engst (Helen M. Saunders) have a daughter, Toni Louise, born January 12. Their address is East Springfield, N. Y., where Mr. Engst teaches agriculture in the high school.

Evan L. Jones is travelling as a factory representative for the Clay Equipment Corp., manufacturers of farm equipment. His home address is 85 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Frederick D. Richter is with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass. He lives at 29 South Russell Street, Boston. He will marry Mildred Dolliver of North East Harbor, Maine on June 18.

Glen Robinson is advertising manager for the Rural Index, a farm directory which is published in Ithaca.

'38

Harry Fallon has a position at the Barrett and Noonan Animal Clinical Hospital at 490 E. Cuyahoga Falls St., Akron, Ohio.

Robert Marshall is teaching vocational agriculture at Theresa, N. Y.

Robert Olsen, after doing field inspection work for the U. S. D. A. near Batavia, N. Y., has returned to Cornell to work for his Ph.D.

James Miller is teaching agriculture at Gilboa, New York.

Marian Myers, daughter of Prof. William I. Myers '14 is engaged to John K. MacNab '38. MacNab is manager of the Prince Hotel, Bismarck, N. D.

Vencele Stevenscn is teaching agriculture at Sandy Creek, N. Y.

Maurice B. Gardner is in the sales department of Penick and Ford, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is engaged to Marion Todd of Henrietta.

Donald Watson is teaching agriculture at Mount Upton, N. Y.

Florence L. Wilson left last November for England where she will study art at the Heatherly School, London, for two years. She may be reached in care of the American Express Company, London, England.

New Ideas

In What's New in Home Economics, we read that at the University of Georgia the home economics girls take complete charge of the Woman's Issue of the Georgia Agriculturist.

There's a new idea on the market. And that's black cotton socks to be pulled over suede shoes before putting on galoshes to protect them. They also probably make it easier to slide the galoshes on and off. They can be used when travelling to protect shoes when packed or when driving to prevent scuffing.


The Economics of the Household Department is offering a new course this year, Economics of the Household 20. It is designed primarily for freshmen and sophomores and is a general study of management problems. The class will take many trips on which it will study management in the dormitories, recreational centers and studying centers. Miss Ella Cushman is teaching this new course.

One last word about Farm and Home Week; Omicron Nu made \$300 at their lunch room which will be used for the scholarship and the loan fund. The Home Ec club will use the profits they made for similar purposes.

Cornell's 32nd Farm and Home Week was well attended in spite of bad weather, but the total attendance fell a little below 15,000, which was the record set last year. Most of the 500 events were well attended and nearly 48,000 bulletins were requested.

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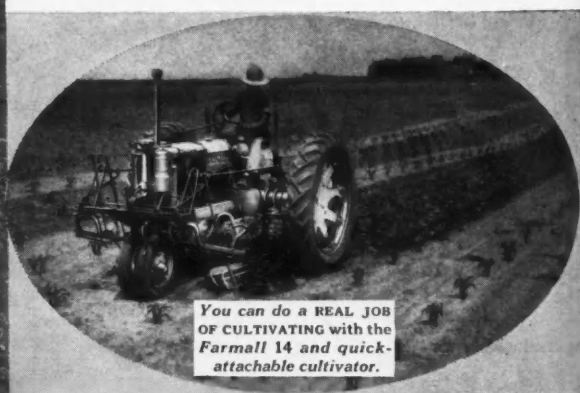
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